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*   *   W E L C O M E   T O   T H E   * *   U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E   *   *

=> s tumor?/ti or cancer?/ti or tumor?/ab or cancer?/ab
557 TUMOR?/TI
394 CANCER?/TI
2108 TUMOR?/AB
1144 CANCER?/AB
L1 3142 TUMOR?/TI OR CANCER?/TI OR TUMOR?/AB OR CANCER?/AB
=> s l1 and (oncogene?/ti or oncogene?/ab or oncoprotein?/ti or oncoprotein?/ab) 22 ONCOGENE?/TI
46 ONCOGENE?/AB
0 ONCOPROTEIN?/TI
3 ONCOPROTEIN?/AB
L2 17 L1 AND (ONCOGENE?/TI OR ONCOGENE?/AB OR ONCOPROTEIN?/TI OR ONC OPROTEIN?/AB)

=> d l2 1-17 cit ab

1. 5,300,631, Apr. 5, 1994, Antibodies specific for either ras photo- oncogene encoded P21 proteins or ras oncogene encoded P21 proteins but not for both and method of producing same; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 530/387.7; 435/70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 436/547, 548; 530/387.9, 388.24, 388.8, 388.85, 389.2, 389.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 5,300,631 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 1 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Experiments designed to define the differences between the pas p21 oncogene DNA isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a 350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, serological reagents, such as antibodies specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or p21 expressed from the oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.

2. 5,294,627, Mar. 15, 1994, Directed biosynthesis of biologically active compounds; Bryon H. Arison, et al., 514/338, 397, 414, 444, 452; 546/270; 548/311.7, 463; 549/60, 363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,294,627 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 2 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Compounds of Structural Formula (I) ##STR1## are produced by directed biosynthesis. These compounds are squalene synthase inhibitors and thus useful as cholesterol lowering agents and antifungal agents. These compounds are also inhibitors of farnesyl protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras and thus useful in treating cancer .

3. 5,284,856, Feb. 8, 1994, Oncogene -encoded kinases inhibition using 4-H-1-benzopyran-4-one derivatives; Ramchandra G. Naik, et al., 514/320, 318 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,284,856 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 3 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Compounds of the formula I ##STR1## in which the substituents R.sub.1 -R.sub.5 and n and m are as defined are suitable for controlling tumors .

4. 5,283,256, Feb. 1, 1994, Cholesterol-lowering agents; Claude Dufresne, et al., 514/452; 435/254.1; 549/363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 5,283,256 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 4 of 17
ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to compounds of structural formula (I): ##STR1## which are squalene synthase inhibitors and thus useful as cholesterol lowering agents and antifungal agents. These compounds are also inhibitors of farnesyl protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras and thus useful in treating cancer . This invention also relates to a process for obtaining compounds of structural formula (I).

5. 5,258,401, Nov. 2, 1993, Cholesterol lowering compounds; Gregory D. Berger, et al., 514/452, 228.2, 233.8, 253, 256, 321, 333, 338, 365, 374, 382, 397, 406, 414, 422; 546/187, 197, 256, 270; 548/204, 236, 253, 311.7, 364.4, 454, 455, 517, 518; 549/13, 23, 28, 58, 60, 229, 310, 363 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,258,401 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 5 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Disclosed herein are compounds of structural formula (I) ##STR1## which are useful as cholesterol lowering agents. These compounds are also useful as inhibitors of squalene synthase, inhibitors of fungal growth, inhibitors of farnesyl-protein transferase and farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras. These compounds are also useful in the treatment of cancer .

6. 5,156,841, Oct. 20, 1992, Anti- tumor vaccine; Ulf R. Rapp, 424/88; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,156,841 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 6 of 17
ABSTRACT:
An antitumor vaccine utilizing oncoproteins as immunogen is disclosed. The oncoprotein could be administered either as isolated, substantially pure product or expressed through a recombinant vaccinia virus containing either the complete coding sequence for the oncoprotein (s) or portions thereof.

7. 5,084,556, Jan. 28, 1992, Composition of M-CSF conjugated to cytotoxic agents and a method for treating cancers characterized by over-expression of the c-fms proto- oncogene ; Eugene L. Brown, 530/351; 424/85.1, 85.91; 514/2, 8; 530/402, 403, 404, 405 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,084,556 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 7 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A composition and method for treating cancers characterized by over-expression of the c-fms proto-oncogene /M-CSF receptor protein are provided. The composition involves a M-CSF polypeptide cross-linked to a cytotoxic agent capable of crossing into the cytoplasm of the cell bearing the receptor and killing the cell.

8. 5,068,175, Nov. 26, 1991, Method of detecting ras oncogene related malignancies; Nagindra Prashad, 435/6, 5; 436/64, 813; 530/406; 536/24.3, 24.31; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,068,175 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 8 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Methods and composition for detecting the presence of human ras oncogene related malignancies are provided, where a biological sample is assayed for protein(s) specific to a DNA sequence. In the methods of this invention, the test reaction involves admixing a biological sample from cancer patients or control donors with labelled ras oncogene promoter DNA. The admixture is incubated under conditions favorable for promoting specific interactions between proteins and the labelled DNA. Thereafter, the admixture is separated by charge and size in an electrophoretic field and the protein-DNA interactions are identified depending on the method of label employed. Bands migrating at a slower rate than the uncomplexed DNA are indicative of a protein-DNA interaction (i.e. circulating serum protein(s) from cancer patients interacting specifically with a region(s) of the ras oncogene promoter DNA). Utilizing this experimental protocol, the serum proteins of interest include at least four different proteins that specifically interact with a region or regions of

the ras oncogene promoter DNA. The four different factors, ranging in molecular weight from about 200 Kd to about 50 Kd are proteinaceous in nature as demonstrated by their trypsin sensitivity and heat stability.

9. 4,968,603, Nov. 6, 1990, Determination of status in neoplastic disease; Dennis J. Slamon, et al., 435/6, 7.23; 436/94, 501; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,968,603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 9 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene is related to the status of neoplastic diseases, particularly breast and ovarian adenocarcinomas. The presence of multiple gene copies in tumor cells indicates that the disease is more likely to spread beyond the primary tumor site, and that the disease therefore may require more aggressive treatment than might otherwise be indicated by other diagnostic factors. In particular, the degree of gene amplification appears to provide greater prognostic utility than either the estrogen receptor or the progesterone receptor, and provides utility equal to that of the determination of lymph node status. The information provided by the gene amplification test, however, is not duplicative with the determination of lymph node status and the two tests together provide greatly improved prognostic utility.
10. 4,935,341, Jun. 19, 1990, Detection of point mutations in neu genes; Cornelia I. Bargmann, et al., 435/6, 803; 436/501; 536/24.3, 24.31; 935/9, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,935,341 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 10 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Oligonucleotide probes reactive with regions of neu oncogenes of mammalian origin in which the mutation causing activation of such oncogenes is contained are described, as are methods for their use in detecting the presence of neu oncogenes in tumor cells. Antibodies specific for gene products encoded by neu oncogenes are also described.

11. 4,918,162, Apr. 17, 1990, Assays and antibodies for N-MYC proteins; Dennis J. Slamon, et al., 530/324; 424/88; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,918,162 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 11 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Methods and compositions are provided for identifying patients suffering from cancer , particularly neural and neuroendocrine cancers . It has been found that the protein expression product of the human N-mcy proto- oncogene may be detected in certain biological specimens, particularly tissue specimens and sputum samples. By obtaining immunogenic N-myc polypeptides, either synthetically or by isolation from a natural source, antibodies specific for the N-myc protein are obtained. Those antibodies may then be used in immunological techniques for detecting the presence of N-myc in the biological samples. In particular, the antibodies may be employed in immunohistochemical techniques to detect the N-myc protein in prepared tissue and sputum samples.
12. 4,892,829, Jan. 9, 1990, Human plasma cell line having rearranged c-myc proto- oncogene ; Adi F. Gazdar, et al., 435/240.2, 240.25, 948 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,892,829 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 12 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Using a serum-free defined medium, a human cell line, NCI-H929, was established from a malignant effusion occuring in a patient with IgAk myeloma. The cultured cells have the morphologic, ultrastructural, biochemical, immunologic and cytochemical features of plasma cells. The cells have rearranged alpha and kappa genes and synthesize and secrete very high amounts of IgAk (>80 .mu.g/10.sup.6 cells/24 hr). The cells express surface immunoglobulin (alpha and kappa), the plasma cell antigen PCA-1, the transferrin receptor (T9) and T10, but lack antigens associated with earlier stages of B cell development (HLA-DR, B1, B2, B4, CALLA), as well as other leukocyte-macrophage antigens and Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen. While the tumor cells were predominantly near-diploid, the cultured cells are predominantly near-tetraploid with six copies of chromosome 8, four to six of which have an 8q+ abnormality. The cultured cells have a rearrangement of the cellular c-myc proto- oncogene (located at 8q24) and express c-myc RNA.
13. 4,871,838, Oct. 3, 1989, Probes and methods for detecting activated ras oncogenes ; Johannes L.

Bos, et al., 536/24.31; 435/6, 803; 436/813; 935/9, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,871,838 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 13 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Molecules complementary to nucleotide sequences encoding mutant ras protiens which contain a single-base mutation in the codon encoding amino acids at position 13, 12 or 61 have been produced. These molecules are useful in methods of detecting specific single-base mutations in altered ras genes and the specific cancers associated with such mutations.
14. 4,837,237, Jun. 6, 1989, Therapy using glucosidase processing inhibitors; Larry R. Rohrschneider, et al., 514/62; 436/63, 64; 514/23, 283, 345, 729, 738 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,837,237 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 14 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A method of regulating oncogene -mediated cell transformation in a mammalian host. Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products are regulated by administering an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor: a glucosidase I inhibitor, e.g., castanospermine, N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin, 1-deoxynojirimycin, 5-amino-5-deoxy-D- glucopyranose; or a glucosidase II inhibitor, e.g., bromoconduritol. The glucosidase I inhibitors are preferred, particularly castanospermine (CA) and N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (MdN). Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products that are ultimately expressed on the plasma membrane or secreted from transformed cells are particularly susceptible to regulation by these anti- cancer drugs. Also provided is a method of regulating the immune system of a mammalian host. Administration of an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor suppresses proliferation and differentiation of monocytic and myeloblastic cells.
15. 4,786,718, Nov. 22, 1988, Method of preparing antibodies to characterize oncogenes ; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 530/387.7; 424/85.8; 435/70.21, 172.2; 436/547, 548; 530/389.7, 808, 809; 930/10 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,786,718 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 15 of 17
ABSTRACT:
Experiments designed to define the differences between the 21 oncogene of DNA isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a 350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, seralogical reagents, such as antibody specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.

16. 4,725,550, Feb. 16, 1988, Novel mutation of the c-K-ras oncogene activated in a human lung carcinoma; Manuel Perucho, et al., 435/320.1, 172.3; 536/23.1, 23.5, 24.1; 930/10; 935/9, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
US PAT NO: 4,725,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 16 of 17
ABSTRACT:
A c-Kirsten ras oncogene has been isolated from a human lung tumor cell line. This c-Kirsten ras has a mutation in codon 61 of the second coding exon and is capable of transforming NIH/3T3 mouse fibroblast cells to tumorigenic cells.

17. 4,535,058, Aug. 13, 1985, Characterization of oncogenes and assays based thereon; Robert A. Weinberg, et al., 435/6, 15, 18, 91.53, 172.3; 436/27, 63, 64, 94, 504, 515, 813; 536/23.5, 24.1; 930/10; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,535,058 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L2: 17 of 17
ABSTRACT:

Experiments designed to define the differences between an oncogene isolated from human bladder cancer cells and its corresponding proto- oncogene are described herein. By a series of in vitro recombinations, the difference was initially isolated to a 350 kb segment of DNA; sequencing defined the difference as a change in the Gly.sup.12 codon causing the p21 protein of the oncogene to contain valine at a location where the p21 protein of the proto- oncogene contained glycine. Assays for detecting carcinogenesis based on such differences are also described. In one type of assay, a restriction enzyme specific for either the altered or non-altered DNA segment of the genes are employed to detect carcinogenesis. In another type of assay, seralogical reagents, such as antibody specific for either p21 protein expressed from the proto- oncogene or oncogene , or a common site therein, are described.